



6TH YEAR

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TODAY'S FAIR

PRICE, 2 CENTS

"QUIT FAR EAST" IS ULTIMATUM WHICH JAPAN SENDS TO GERMANY

INVADING FORCES SWEEPING ALONG VALLEY OF MEUSE

ULTIMATUM SENT UNDER AGREEMENT OF ALLIANCE

Offensive and Defensive Treaty Signed by Japan and Great Britain.

IN FORCE SINCE JULY, 1911

Latest Revised Text of Convention and One Now in Operation Between Two Countries Made Public at Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The text of the offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and Great Britain, under which Japan has issued an ultimatum to Germany, became available to-day, and is as follows:

Agreement of Alliance Between the United Kingdom and Japan, Signed at London, July 13, 1911.

"Whereas the government of Great Britain and the government of Japan have made some important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of the 12th of August, 1905, and believing that a revision of that agreement, responding to such changes, would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the stipulations above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said agreement, namely:

"(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

"The preservation of the common interests of the powers in China by securing the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire, and the people of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

"(b) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defense of their special interests in the said regions.

"Article 1.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this agreement are in jeopardy, the two governments will co-operate with one another fully, and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

"Article 2.—If by reason of an unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any of the powers either high contracting party, should be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights, or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this agreement, the other high contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

"Article 3.—The high contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this agreement.

"Article 4.—Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with third power, or with nothing in this agreement shall entitle such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the power with such a treaty in force.

"Article 5.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either party to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present agreement, means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged in the naval and military authorities of the high contracting parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

"Article 6.—The present agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature and remain in force for ten years from that date.

"In case neither of the high contracting parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the time when each of the high contracting parties shall have informed it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *de facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

(Signed) E. GREY,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, etc.

TAKAAKI KATO,
Ambassador Extraordinary."

The foregoing is the latest revised text and the one at present in operation.

FRENCH VICTORY AT SEA

Battle Fought With Austrians In Adriatic and Ships Destroyed.

LONDON, August 17 (11:30 A. M.)—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegraph Company from Nish, Serbia, under date of Sunday, says:

"A naval battle between French and Austrian warships began off Budva, Austria, on the morning of 16 o'clock yesterday. The French ships, coming from the southwest, attacked the Austrian warships. Two Austrian transports were sunk, one was set on fire, and a fourth fled northward toward Cattaro. The fight lasted over an hour."

The battle, the following incident would be incomprehensible, unless you realized that the army front in Belgium alone on the French-Luxembourg frontier is exactly 160 miles long.

The main body of the German army is supposed to be between Liege and Luxembourg. It is about 800,000 strong, and has to be fed chiefly by moving army kitchens. This is an incredible task.

Detachments of Ulster cavalry are sent to roam all over the country east of the army front to feel out the enemy, report their positions, and prevent observations by the enemy of the movements of the main German army. These Ulsters sometimes get separated into squads of ten or twelve, and be-

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UNITED STATES WILL KEEP OUT OF CONTROVERSY

Regards It as Matter Purely Between Germany and Japan.

SUBSTANCE OF ULTIMATUM IS DELIVERED TO BRYAN

Promise of Eventual Restoration to China of Kiauchau Satisfactory.

GRAVE ISSUE IN SITUATION

Brings Great Military Power of Far East Into Range of Conflict.

U. S. Will Deliver Ultimatum for Japan

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Owing to early interruption, Japan has not been able to deliver its ultimatum to Germany, and the United States will undertake to communicate it to Berlin.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The Japanese ambassador, Baron Chinda, to-night delivered to Secretary Bryan the written announcement of Japan that an ultimatum had been addressed to Germany requesting the latter's withdrawal from her field of activity in Kiauchau, and that he had communicated Japan's assurances to the United States that the utmost endeavor would be exercised to safeguard interests of this country and all others not immediately concerned in the present operations.

The United States, it became known after Baron Chinda's call on Mr. Bryan, does not intend to be drawn in any way into the controversy, reserving it as a matter purely between Germany and Japan.

The American government considers

satisfactory the promise of Japan of "eventual restoration to China" of the territory of Kiauchau.

The Japanese ambassador presented a communication from the Foreign Office at Tokyo, embodying the substance of the ultimatum, and added a strong statement concerning Japan's purposes of maintaining the territorial integrity of China by restoring the territory of Kiauchau, originally taken from China by Germany as an act of piracy.

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The Japanese ambassador, while reticent, is however fully advised as to what has occurred, and to be in constant cable communication with Tokyo. Ambassador Chinda conferred with Secretary Bryan to-night and made the official announcement.

In case neither of the high contracting parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the time when each of the high contracting parties shall have informed it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *de facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

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FATAL GASOLINE EXPLOSION

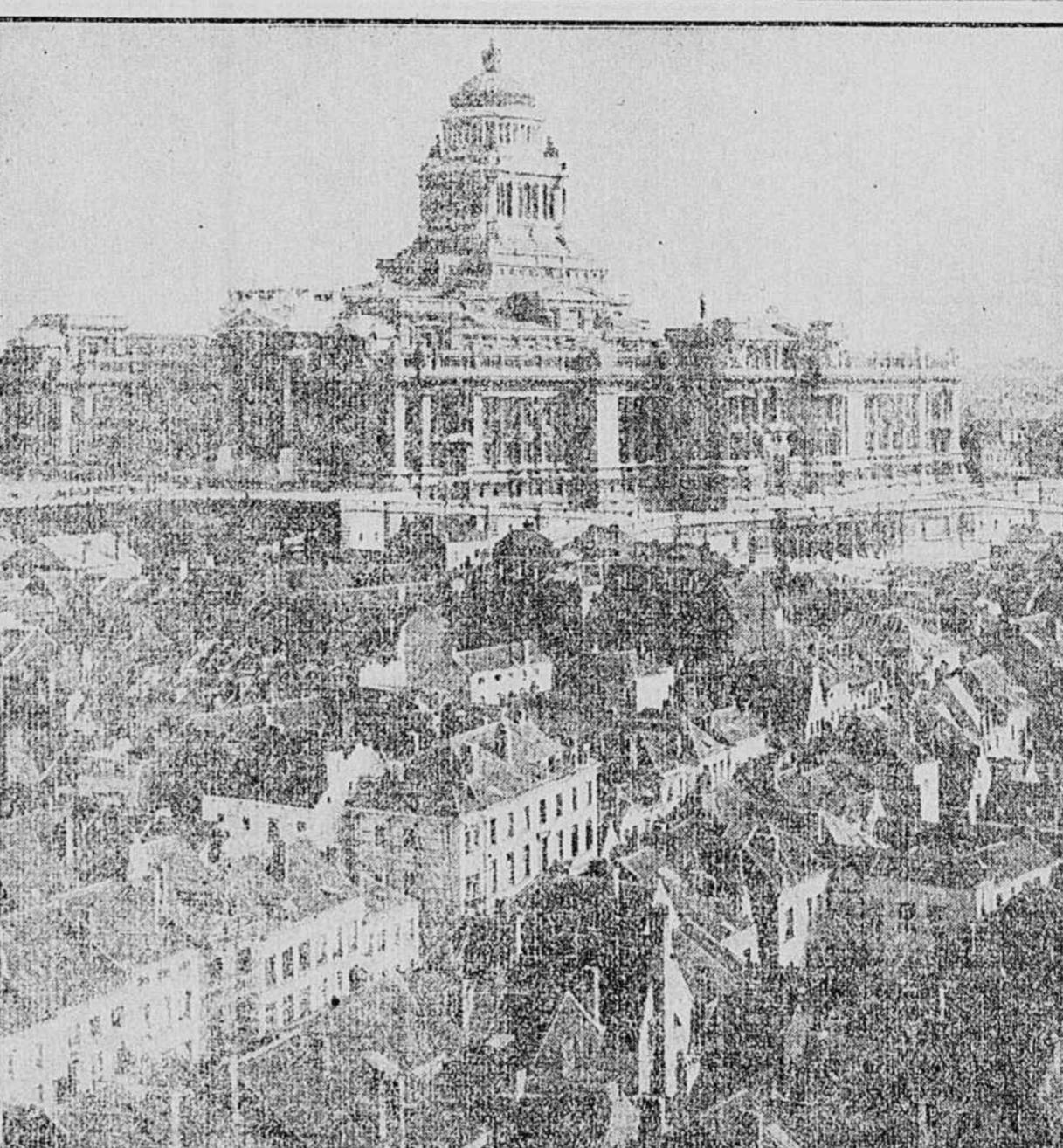
One Man Killed, Four or Five Dying and Others Injured.

MCGOWENSBURG, OHIO, August 16.—Four men were killed, four or five were reported dying, and others were injured in a gasoline explosion in a garage here to-day. Only the front wall of the garage was left standing. Three other buildings caught fire, and were partially consumed.

(Continued on Second Page)

LAST NIGHT'S EXCURSION, VIA NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY

Via Norfolk and Western Railway, will leave Ryders Cross Station at narrow morning promptly at 12:30. Very best equipment. Go with the crowd. Phone Madison 4-1 for further particulars.



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A view of the city of Brussels, the capital of Belgium, towards which the German forces, now at Landen, thirty miles away, are marching. The building with the tower is the Palace of Justice.

SHOT AS HE LEAVES HOUSE FIVE BANDITS ARE SLAIN WHERE HE SPENT EVENING AND MONEY IS RECOVERED

George W. Fearns Is Slain, and Divorce Husband of Hampton Woman Is Held for Murder.

ARRESTED IN YORK COUNTY DEATH LIST STANDS AT ELEVEN

Edward Holloway, Suspected of Crime, Refuses to Discuss It, but Officers Claim to Have Strong Evidence Against Him.

GRAVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE WAR SITUATION

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Japan's ultimatum to Germany was received by American officials as one of the gravest developments in the war situation, bringing for the first time the great military power of the Far East into the range of conflict.

It developed, as a result of the conference, that Japan had no assurance up to the present time that its ultimatum had been delivered to Germany, owing to cable difficulties.

To make certain of its delivery, a copy of the ultimatum will be communicated to Berlin through the channels of the American government.

The statement made no direct reference to the United States, but gave assurance in general that the interests of all powers interested in maintaining the peace of the Orient in the Far East would be protected.

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